

The Evening Herald.

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CELEBRATING THE FOURTH.

BEARING the catastrophes likely to happen on any national holiday when large numbers of people assemble for pleasure, there will be fewer deaths and injuries today, coincident with our observation of Independence day, than ever before. The result of years of agitation for a higher kind of celebration of the Fourth of July. In nearly every city in the country more or less stringent laws have been enacted against the use of explosives which have caused so much of sorrow and suffering in the past. In many cities the fire-cracker has been abolished, as it should be. In others only the less deadly kind are permitted. Fireworks are confined to isolated amusement parks, where danger of conflagration is minimized. We are coming with constantly increasing rapidity to give to this day more of thought and less of noise.

While it is true that there will be fewer deaths of the Declaration of Independence, less expenditure of lung power in flowery speeches, it is not because there is any lessening of respect for the Declaration of Independence or of the spirit for which this day stands. Rather, it is because more of us, through instruction in the schools and at home, are familiar with the Declaration of Independence than ever before and with the true significance of this day.

In spite of the conglomerate mass that has been poured into the "melting pot" of this great nation; in spite of the cry of the demagogue; in spite of the sneer of the cynical press and the mischievous magazine, national pride and loyalty are as strong in us, the free of true patriotism burn as bright as ever in the history of our country. The ugly form of anarchy may appear now and then, and its voice may join with that of great wealth in contempt for constitutional government. But over and under and surrounding these sinister forces and dominating them are the great mass of the American people, clean-hearted, wholesome in mind and body, strong in their faith in their country, its form of government and its men who administer it; confident that at heart the nation is sound.

To these hearts the vast majority of American hearts, whether in New Mexico or New York, in Oregon or Florida, the strains of "MY Country, 'Tis of thee" rising from beneath the waving stars and stripes, brings a measure of the thrill which must have shaken the hearts of the fathers as they reared this day as one of the overshadowing monuments to the progress of humanity.

As a people we are coming more and more to consider the Fourth of July not as a mere holiday and pleasure day, but as the birthday of the mighty nation of today, of which the fathers, with all their vision, hardly could have dreamed.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

SENSIBLE men do not go into a fight with their shoes untied. Serious attention of the Democrats of New Mexico is called to an editorial from the Springer Stockman which is reproduced in the Herald today. In this editorial it is stated that a difference exists in some counties among Democratic leaders which are likely to affect the result of the November election unless they are adjusted; that there is indifference in other quarters and that in still other there is soreness against the state government, in which individual feelings may be allowed to work seriously against the general harmony of the party.

We have heard nothing to indicate that these conditions are serious, or as serious as the Stockman seems to think them. But even minor differences must be ironed out or put aside by all Democrats in New Mexico until this campaign is over. That personal differences should be permitted to interfere with consistent, harmonious work for the party cause in the fall election is inconceivable. That petty jealousies and disappointments over office on the part of an individual here and there should be allowed to disturb that concentration and team work necessary in complete party success is intolerable. If there are differences they should be adjusted. If there are hurt feelings they should be put

aside. Men who cannot do this much for their party are not likely to go far or to claim much from that party. While there is no danger in any quarter of serious differences among Democrats, there should be not even a minor difference to cause a hitch or loss a vote in the fight now at hand for the success of the party in electing its candidates for the legislature. The people, regardless of party, are ready to welcome a change after years of Republican error in legislation. The Republicans themselves are hopelessly divided and disorganized. Success by the Democrats in this election means complete success for the party in the next state election and a complete Democratic state government instead of the divided control of public office which now exists. From a purely selfish standpoint it is to the advantage of every individual Democrat to work to this end, utterly without regard to the past. The man who is not big enough to see this cannot hope to go very far in politics in any party.

This is no time for even little kinks and little local differences. It is no time for indifference, no matter how certain the result may seem. You can elect your congressman, probably without trouble, and without very hard work. But to win a majority in the legislature, which is even more important than electing a congressman, you must work. There must be absolute harmony and the most effective co-operation between Democrats in every section of the state. Any Democrat in this state who has a grouse should turn his face resolutely to the cheerful prospect ahead, take a slant at the spectacle of our Republican brethren promoting harmony with brickbats, grins—and forget it.

A TAXPAYERS' LEAGUE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Clio* News suggests the formation of taxpayers' leagues in every county in the state and their amalgamation into one state league which will include every citizen who is dissatisfied with the taxation situation.

This would form quite a strong organization numerically, since it would include every taxpayer in New Mexico, and a large number of gentlemen who never have paid any taxes and never will, through lack of the wherewithal with which to acquire taxable property.

The suggestion is interesting as indicating the awakening of public sentiment to the imperative necessity of "doing something" about the taxation situation. When all the people begin to talk tax reform, whether they pay taxes or not, we are going to have tax reform, wise or unwise. Taxpayers' leagues have been effective in other states in arousing public sentiment and forcing action by state governments. As a means to promote discussion and educate the people doubtless they would prove efficient in New Mexico.

The most effective taxpayers' league, however, would seem to be an organization of resolute voters, who, after viewing thirty years of Republican legislative struggle with our taxation problem in New Mexico, during which the taxes have grown constantly more burdensome for the small property owner, while the rich individual and the rich corporation has found it an increasingly easy matter to dodge his fair share of the burden, would resolve to try an entire new deal, and elect a legislature composed of business men who would tackle this problem on business principles and, working in harmony with the executive, reach as clean and fair a solution of the problem as can be hoped for in any system of taxation. It certainly is worth trying.

Iron out the Kinks

(From the Springer Stockman.)
There is no use in attempting to conceal the fact that the Democratic organization in New Mexico needs to make friends within its own ranks in various sections of the state. In Santa Fe county many of the old-time leaders are inactive, having apparently lost their enthusiasm of former years, which was plainly illustrated at the Santa Fe city election when the city was carried by the Republicans with the largest majority in its history. While the capital city is normally Republican, yet it has had a way of lining up with the territorial and state administrations in former years. In that county there are some things that need mending, and the Democrats know where the torn places are. They need to make friends.

In the Pecos valley country, the Democratic stronghold of the state, a great deal of political repairing is necessary, and if the recent report that the new Republican paper soon to be established at Santa Fe was receiving considerable support from the Democrats in that section is true, there is some work there for Democratic leaders of the state. A report comes from the Pecos valley country that if the Republicans will nominate for congress a southeastern New Mexico man that section of the state will roll up a big majority for him. What's all this dimension about? There are several reasons given. One is that the state administration has played unfair in some matters, which the former war horses do not appreciate. Some say too many state institutions are in

Republican hands to look well for a party that has been in power over two years, and many Democrats are sore as a result.

That there is work for the Democratic state organization, and plenty of it, between now and the election in November, there is no use denying. For many years the Stockman was one of the few Democratic newspapers of New Mexico and struggled along for several years of that time seeking out a more extensive while supporting a party and its principles that could not win power, and now as the Democratic party is in power in the state and nation we hope that the former differences exist in the ranks they will be promptly adjusted. It is a fact that the Republican party only expects to retain power in New Mexico through a divided Democracy; it knows that through a united Democracy that is next to impossible.

Especially is the Democracy of this state just now interested in a legislature that will act intelligently and fairly on several important measures confronting the material welfare of New Mexico. These measures are few but each one of them is of vital importance. Among them is a better and more intelligent tax law, a county salary law and a civil law. Having a Democratic governor, unless the legislature be two-thirds Republican, the people will look to the Democratic party and hold it responsible for all laws enacted. Should the legislature be two-thirds Republican there would be little chance of a working harmony with the governor, then politics would dominate the interests of the state and people would be far removed. Thus it is easy to see the importance of a united Democracy, so that each county may line up solid for its legislative franchise. Discussion and disturbance within the party ranks cannot be afforded at this time. Not a single Democrat must be lost, every one of influence must be in the harness to insure success. Will it be? It will require some work. Don't be deceived about a united Democracy. Just at the present time the legislature is of more importance to the state than the congressmen.

Harmonious Progress Among Progressives

(Santa Fe New Mexican.)
Our impressions of the meeting of the Republican central committee in this city last week are confirmed by the enthusiastic report of the gathering in the morning paper of *Albuquerque*, now well into the limelight as the official organ of "Bull" Andrews, Catron, Springer, Spiess, Llewellyn, et al. As set forth in our contemporary, the Republicans, so far as the central committee meeting indicates, are strong for Andrews, opposed to a statewide primary as unfortunately "impracticable" and in brief and in general of the same convictions and the same ideas as for in these many years.

"Andrews and Standbackwardism" appears to be the slogan which would not surprise us at all save for the frequent and vehement assurance given by the *Albuquerque* morning paper to the effect that Andrews, Catron, Springer, Spiess, Llewellyn, et al. have all become violently and radically progressive and indomitable and indefatigable adherents and faithful and unwavering followers of Theodore Roosevelt.

It appears that the progressivism of these great Progressive leaders is of a new and peculiar variety. Practically its sole manifestation at the Republican meeting was the acquiescence in the program into which the national committee has been forced by its recent lamentable wallowing—reduction of the representation of the southern states in the national Republican conference. The reception accorded R. S. Roder's plea for a statewide primary by consent—an eminently easy thing if you want to do it—was about as cordial and heart-warming as a Siberian northern. The committee carefully but firmly placed a very wet blanket over the form of Mr. Roder with the patient explanation that those things aren't practicable.

When the campaign is fully on, and the voices of these great state Progressive leaders, Andrews, Springer, Catron, Spiess, Llewellyn, Mann and Hubbell, uplifted against the state primary and in favor of Ross Penrose's lieutenant, blend into the philosophy of Colonel Roosevelt, as he denounces the Pennsylvania brand of politics and roasts the bosses, appeals for the primary and extols rule by the people, the grand harmony ought to be almost as great as that produced by the combined efforts of a Scottish bagpiper, the Santa Fe fire whistle, Curuso, a well equipped sawmill, a herd of burros and a Sunday school class rendering "O, Happy Day," to the accompaniment of a circus callophoe with a few college yells at intervals for punctuation.

So we are all, all Progressives.

Gold, Wheat and Public Confidence.

(Christian Science Monitor.)
An unusual outflow of gold from the United States in recent weeks has furnished a text for some very gloomy newspaper and magazine articles. It has been held as an alarming indication of a change in trade balance, as a symptom of increasing weakness in the industrial and commercial situation, as an unmistakable sign of depression in all lines. In truth, it means simply that gold, in response to world conditions, is following from points where it is being idle to points where it can be profitably employed; in other words, the gold shipped out of the United States is contributing toward the bringing about of a necessary periodical readjustment of supply to demand in the financial world.

It is impossible that the United States or any other nation shall successfully hoard the metal. A great deal of gold for any great length of time. The bank and standard of all commercial values, though represented by currency, securities, negotiable

Great Trials of History

TRIAL FOR WITCHCRAFT IN IRELAND.

STRANGE as it may appear the countries most susceptible to the witchcraft fallacy were those of the higher type of civilization, and especially the English speaking races. England, Scotland and America believed in witchery almost up to the beginning of the eighteenth century, but finally discarded this belief. Ireland was the last to follow the lead of other English speaking countries, and it was not until March 1, 1711, that they were able to banish entirely the trial of witches.

The last trial in Ireland was that of Janet Mean and six others, whose home was on Braid Island. Their trial was held in the county of Antrim court. Their alleged crime was tormenting a young woman, by the name of Mary Dunbar, who was about 18 years of age, and who lived at the home of James Hartridge.

In the month of February, 1711, it was believed that the house of Mr. Hartridge was haunted by evil spirits. One day an apron was found on the parlor floor, which had been missing for some time. It was tied with five strong knots which Janet Mean loosened. On the following day it was claimed that she was seized with a violent pain in her thigh and afterwards fell into fits and ravings, and on recovering said she was tormented by several women whose dress and personal appearance she minutely described. Shortly after that she was seized again with fits, and on recovering she accused five other women of tormenting her, describing them also. The accused persons were identified and as they were brought from different parts of the country the young woman appeared to suffer extreme fear and additional torture as they approached the house.

It was also deposed that strange noises, as of whistling, scratching, etc., were heard in the Hartridge house, and that a sulphur smell was observed in the rooms, and that stones, turf and the like were scattered about the house and that the

paper, all forms of credit, must sooner or later be brought out from the vault and show itself. At present Europe needs the gold the United States is not using, and so long as the flow is natural it will be outward despite all efforts to stem it. International bankers are rather anticipating that the movement from the United States will reach \$100,000,000. It may even go farther, but there is a factor operating in the future of the west at the present moment that is almost certain to check it within a few weeks and, perhaps, reverse the current.

Europe at present needs American gold, and since the balance is in its favor, and since it will not accept securities or anything else but gold, the gold must go. A little later Europe will be in greater need of American foodstuffs than of American gold, and the gold will return. A little later, too, Europe will find it more profitable to invest in American than in home securities, and great quantities of the precious metal will be shipped back to meet the swelling price of stocks and bonds. Europe at present needs gold also to

coverlets were frequently taken off the beds and made up in the shape of a corpse, and that a bolter once walked out of the room, into the kitchen with a nightgown about it.

It was also presented in the evidence that in some of her fits three strong men were scarcely able to hold the Mean girl in bed; that at times she grew deadly sick and that on one occasion she slipped off of the bed and was laid on the floor as if supported and drawn by an invisible power.

The afflicted person was unable to give any evidence at the trial. In the defense of the prisoners it was shown that most of the accused were sober, industrious people, who attended public worship, could repeat the Lord's prayer and had been known to pray both in public and private, and that some of them had lately received the communion.

Judge Upton, in charging the jury, noted the regular attendance of the accused on public worship, saying that he thought it improbable that real witches would so far retain the form of religion as to frequent the houses of religious worship, both publicly and privately, which had been proved in favor of the accused. He concluded by giving his opinion "that the jury could not bring them in guilty upon the sole testimony of the afflicted person's visionary imaginations."

Judge Upton was followed by Justice McCartney, who differed from him in opinion and thought the jury might, from the evidence, bring them in guilty, which they accordingly did. This trial lasted from 6 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon of March 1, and the prisoners were sentenced to be incarcerated twelve months and to stand four times in the pillory in Carrickfergus.

Tradition says that the people of the village were much exasperated against these unfortunate persons, who were severely pelted in the pillory with boiled cabbage stalks and the like, by which one of the women had an eye beaten out.

lover transactions growing out of the Balkan and other eastern difficulties; these provided for the strain relieved, it will turn again to the United States for investment opportunities.

The golden harvest in the United States that has just begun will, we think, more than compensate for any golden outflow. An essential to their welfare is that the people of the United States shall realize their resources and have confidence in the future.

Making it Easy for The President.

(Rock Island, N. M., Tribune.)

It is a grand thing to have ideals. The president and Mr. Bryan occasionally show a taste for these by expressing themselves in lofty language, thought to please. All will recognize that the president must be acting for the best interests of the

The Tree God Gave Us

A PLEA FOR THE COTTONWOOD

By Dolores Otero de Burg.

When the winter departs, and the spring comes along, With a flirt, and a smile, for the days that are gone, When we quiver with joy at the approach of each breeze, Which discharges the flowers, the grass and the trees, We are thankful to view each verdant display, That brightens the road, as we move by the way, And wonder, of the gifts in nature we scan, Which gives more combined pleasure and service to man.

The flowers are sweet, in their glowing array, But their perfume and bloom soon turns to decay; Pleasure, and service, in one object combined, Immediately brings this thought to the mind, For what is there so hardy, so sturdy and strong, So protective in beauty, so gentle its song, So fragrant its breath as it sweeps to and fro, Than the generous, grand, good old Alamo.

In the desert it stands like a sentinel of old, With its great branches outstretched, like arms, ready to fold The wanderer, weary, parched, lipped, and alarmed; The beast, and the fowl, and the insect, unharmed, Find new life in its life, and new hope in its spring, Which men call "an old story," ugly and grim, But, in truth, is a fountain of moisture, placed there, For the relief that's denied to sufferers elsewhere.

When God shined down at this country of ours, So grey, and so bleak, and devoid of all bowers, He gave us the tree suited to conditions, But He reckoned without man—thus the stern opposition, And the maddening ambition on God's plan is improve, His work to destroy, and His gifts to remove, The order of things to disturb in disdain, Believing improvement in God's plan to attain.

There are creatures with souls so puny, and dead, So hard are the hearts on ingratitude fed, They'll accept the tree's gifts, but demand its submission, For living its life, and fulfilling its mission, Because the cotton flies a few weeks in the breeze, And causes the ultra-fastidious to sneeze, And it litters the yard, and the home and the lawn—it must go! The friendly, splendid, kind, dear Alamo.

Again souls so in tune with the Infinite you'll find, Responsive to Nature, delicate, refined, That in all that else God's hand they perceive, In the cotton that flies, this dream they conceive, A snowstorm in mid-summer, fanciful, serene, Covering with flakes a grass carpet of green, Such beliefs in the tried maxim, "To live and let live," To accept without question, what God's willing to give.

So the tree is brought low, without any defense, Every sensitive fiber throbs with feeling intense, Yet we stand there and watch, half dizzy, and ill, As it mourns and it groans in pathetic appeal, Our backbone is broken, or we would not allow Arrogance, no other country would, I avow, We'd do more than plead, let it live, let it grow, The glorious, noble, sublime Alamo.

entire country. Were he not he soon would be criticized. Now, it may happen that though patriotic to a degree, there are some who actually resent this lofty moral tone. It interferes with the convincing of the unscrupulous, who would resent interference with their schemes to the extent of actual hostility, the sort who make their ends by dishonesty. They cannot realize that more could be accomplished legitimately, but they prefer the ways of the bad man rather than the good. They seem to think nothing can be attained other than by fraud and chicanery. But the decent know better.

Did any president act either that of record and benefit, how long would they be retained in office? Altogether, as far as results, the predecessors of Wilson have performed their work in a manner to redound to the credit of themselves and no apparent hurt to the country.

The only danger to the high officials of the government lies in the ambition to succeed themselves. They may be tempted from the beaten path by listening to those who may or may not be able to aid them in the direction which they would wish to follow. To be led astray by sophistry and the like is positive evidence that their lofty sentiments are mere platitudes with all sincerity lacking. Regardless of politics the head of the government has shown that he is worthy of confidence. If he can keep the personal element under subjection he will have a better show to succeed in the office.

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